J Id 243 174 [652 cont.]

Little can be brought against the arguments of persons of such authority as Brandes and Kern, although they are based exclusively on grammatical data. In order to wholly satisfy an ethnologist, however, they should also be supported by more specifically ethnographic facts. It now remains for me to show this, so that all reasonable doubt is ruled out.

If 243 Professor F. Blumentritt, the man who long ago won an important place among ethnologists through his precise studies on the population of the Philippines, showed in detail last year in a paper on the Kiangan, a tribe that inhabits the northern part of the island Luzon, the way rice cultivation is carried on among them. This essay shows that the Kiangan of old were famous for their wet rice cultivation and that they called their fields pilápil and knew how to lay them out with great skill, despite the many obstacles presented by the terrain (2).

2. Blumentritt, "die Kianganen," Ausland, 1891, p. 118. Meyer, Nord-Luzon, Table XII.

If 243 412 407 It is remarkable that not a plow, but rather a shovel is used in working the fields, because the first-named tool is unknown to them. This last fact excludes any thought of Hindu influence as far as agriculture is concerned and more specifically in growing rice. If the Kiangan [653] had learned to cultivate rice from the Hindus, even indirectly, then the adoption of the plow, as the agricultural tool par excellence, would certainly have been coupled with it, because Hindu agriculturists without a plow are inconceivable. Just as the fact that the Makassarese and Buginese know the plow but have a native name for it shows that they must have been agricultural peoples before the arrival of the Hindus, so does the absence of the plow among the Kiangan show that they practiced agriculture before the Indians made their influence felt on the Philippines. It is also the case that in this respect the Kiangan distinguish themselves favorably over the other tribes of their island and, as was shown for the Javanese,

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If 243